

gust, 1718) for them, their heirs and successors, to maintain and guarantee the succession to the kingdom in the house of his present reigning Britannic majesty; as also to guarantee all the estates and countries possessed by his Britannic majesty, and not to afford either asylum or retreat, in any part of their territories, to the person who, during the life of James II. took the title of prince of Wales, and since his death the title of king of Great Britain, or to any the descendants of the said person, in case any such thing should be desired or attempted by them; promising likewise for them, their heirs and successors, never to aid the said person, or his descendants, directly or indirectly, by sea or land, either by counsel, succours, or any assistance whatsoever; and to observe the same conduct with regard to any who may have orders or commissions from the said family to trouble the government of his Britannic majesty, or the repose of his kingdom, whether by open war, secret conspiracies, in exciting seditions, rebellions, or exercising piracy against the subjects of his Britannic majesty. &c.

Paris, May 24. The happy effects of peace are already felt in several parts of the kingdom; but most sensibly at Bordeaux, from whence we learn, that since the suspension of arms, thirty English ships were arrived there laden with corn, which the governor had distributed to those in most distress; such an unexpected relief, at a time when they had nothing but misery and famine before them, occasioned the greatest joy throughout the place. Bread immediately fell 9 s. 6 d. per pound, and the poor were thereby enabled once to eat again. The governor, not having heard of the suspension of arms, when he saw the thirty English ships approach, imagined that they were come to attack the place, and immediately set about preparing for a defence; but the English, perceiving his error, hoisted a white flag, and sent in a chaloupe to inform of the change of affairs, of which he seemed to be ignorant. It is said there was not corn enough in the place to have subsisted on eleven days. Eighteen ships richly laden from America are also arrived in other parts of this kingdom as well as many Dutch ships; so that there is a likelihood of speedily restoring the late languid and interrupted commerce to its former condition.

Turin, May 20. We hear that the court has already sent orders to the troops to suspend their motions, and abstain from all acts of hostility.

Augsburg, May 25. A courier has passed through here, in his way from Vienna to Italy, carrying the orders of the empress queen for suspending all acts of hostility in those quarters.

L O N D O N.

May 22. It is computed that we have four millions of gold, silver, and specie, more in the kingdom, than when the war began.

Extract of a Letter from Aix la Chapelle, May 20.

"We cannot help observing the uses made by the French generals of the present cessation of arms, which are, repairing the works about Maestricht, and completing their own entrenched camp under it; the purchasing vast quantities of corn, and forage out of the Palatinate, and letting no opportunity slip of providing effectually for their own security at all events."

Whitehall, May 21. Late last night Mr. Dick, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of Newcastle's office, with the act of accession of the empress queen of Hungary to the preliminary articles, which was signed by count Kaunitz, the 25th of this instant May, N. S.

London, May 24. Orders are sent for the Mary, Anne, Vulture, Speedwell, Princeis Mary, and Hope, armed tenders, to stop all ships laden with corn, of which there are 30 ready to sail. Orders are likewise sent to all the ports of the kingdom, to prevent the exportation of corn; and to Ireland, to stop the exportation of beef.

Extract of a letter from on board one of his majesty's ships in sir Peter Warren's fleet, dated May 24.

"On the 19th instant, being in company with sir Peter Warren and sir Edward Hawke, with 18 ships of the line, we, being the weathermost ship, made a signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. on which the admiral made a signal for a general chase, which I assure you was with great pleasure complied with, and we chased them all that night, and 'til 4 the next morning, believing it to be the rich French fleet homeward bound. Every person was now in hopes of making his fortune; and some of my brother officers went so far as to settle the places of their abode for the remainder of their lives: But when we came up with them, to our great grief it proved the Panther man of war, with the Newfoundland fleet under her convoy; and instead of being saluted with a French broadside, as we heartily wished and expected, were saluted with the more dreadful sound of a cessation of arms. It would have been a good thing, had the famous Hogarth been here, to have taken

off the long faces of our ship's company, when the word Peace was pronounced from the Panther. For my own part, as I love to be cheerful, let things go how they will, I could not help laughing at the oddity of their looks, though as much disappointed as the most melancholly of them. Our admirals are in perfect health, and all the fleet in good condition; therefore it is a vexation to hear, in what our sailors call the drubbing latitude (Ushant), that we are to have nothing farther to do; but since it must be so, I please myself with the hopes of seeing my friends in old England, and am ever yours, &c.

June 7. We learn from Madrid, that the affair of M. Macanás takes up the intention of the court intirely, and that opinion about it differ'd extremely; but several men of the greatest penetration are of opinion, that his majesty will make use of this opportunity to clear up certain points that have been long in the dark, and to force the enemies of M. Macanás either to make good the charge they have brought against him, or to confess that they are unable to prove them, that so there may remain in no kind of exception against the king's employing him in any manner he shall think fit, in the management of public affairs, for the future.

The political writers in Holland seem very much embarrassed by the present state of affairs, and find themselves very much at a loss in explaining the preliminaries, where the malecontents in the mean time fail not of giving a sinister interpretation to many of them; but it seems, however, to afford them some consolation, that the very same thing has happened in France, where several indiscreet persons have been confounded, for treating the late negotiation as if it was injurious to the glory of their arms, and to the reputation of the crown, of which it seems the Gallic ministers look upon themselves to be only proper judges.

The admirals Warren, Hawke and Boscawen, are admitted elder brothers of Trinity house.

Letters from Paris say, that according to advices from Marseille, Bourdeaux, and other ports of France, ships arrive there daily with corn.

On Tuesday evening, a remarkable discovery was made on board his majesty's ship Prince Edward, in Kingroad, at Bristol.

A person, who went by the name of John Davidson, having drank freely, became passionately fond of his mess mate, which gave him occasion to suspect something extraordinary; and having inform'd the officers therewith, on due examination of Mr. Watson, the surgeon, the person was discovered to be of the female sex; and has confessed having been three years in the privateer service, in which she was so successful, as to be now entitled to 150 l. prize money. She has belonged to the Prince Edward upwards of 11 months; during which time, she has behaved with great courage, and performed her duty as well as any seaman on board.

We hear from Corsica, that the Austrian and Piedmontese troops, lately landed in that island, have already made themselves masters of all the outworks of Bastia, and were preparing to batter the body of the town, while two English men of war should cannonade it on the sea side.

Yesterday an express arrived at Whitehall from Lord Sandwich, with advice, that the accession of the court of Spain to the preliminaries had been agreed to, and that proper instruments were preparing in order to be sent over by the next mail.

When the last letters came from Stockholm, his Swedish majesty lay at the point of death.

The French privateer called Le Frere Aisne, of Boulogne, Claude Palette commander, taken by his majesty's sloop of war the Dispatch, Henry Barnesley, Esq; commander, and brought to Yarmouth, has the usual letter of marque to cruise on the subjects of the king of England, and other enemies of the state, bearing date the 15th of May, 1748, on which day it appears that it passed the several offices. The preliminaries for a cessation of arms specify'd that captures made in the channel after twelve days from the 19th of April our stile, and the like number of days from the 30th of April N. S. should be retrocally restored; and as the above commission plainly appear'd to be granted three days after the expiration of the said time, surely proper cognizance will be taken of it, and the methods pursued which such extraordinary proceedings seem to require.

June 3. We are assured the king of Prussia has made known his desire of having an interview with his Britannic majesty, before his return to England, which we hear will be about the middle of September.

On Friday the Dolphin and Vulcan fireships were paid off, and put out of commission.

June 9. They write from Liege, that the French have put a stop to their works about Maestricht; and the pioneers that have been employed in them have been sent home; those that were